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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Co-existence

THERE is a fashion in phrases as in everything else. And in the international field one of the fashionable phrases at the moment is "peaceful co-existence." The suggestion is repeated and repeated that this is the central issue in world politics; and in a sense it is. The peaceful co-existence of states and of people is, or should be, the prime object of all diplomacy, especially at any time there is international tension and danger of war. But the suggestion which is so repeatedly made today is that the Soviet Union since the death of Stalin is urging the possibility of and the need for peaceful co-existence of the Communist and non-Communist worlds; and the so-called "imperialist" powers reject the doctrine. But what in fact is this doctrine of the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of states with two different economic systems and ideologies? What do the Communists mean when they use the term? Do they only mean co-existence without actual armed conflict? Or what Mr Eden once called true peace and understanding, the cessation of the cold war? And do they regard peaceful co-existence as something which can be permanent or as merely a passing and temporary phase? The doctrine of the need for peaceful co-existence is no new one. It derives from Lenin's teachings on the tactical principles of Communism. And both he and Stalin were perfectly frank in admitting that they regarded it as a temporary and tactical expedient. At the same time both had insisted time and again that tactics must change in accordance with the circumstances of the moment. The object of Russian strategy is to gain time; to demoralise the enemy and to accumulate forces in order to assume the offensive.

THIS then is the doctrine of peaceful co-existence as laid down in the canonical writings of Leninism-Stalinism. Is there any reason to think that Malenkov and Molotov mean anything different? The mere fact that they use the classic phrase of the masters is in itself significant. What deductions can be drawn? Not of course that we must reject the idea of peace as the ultimate goal as it is bound to be our purpose. British policy in this field is to establish all agreements on the basis of co-existence free from the fear of war. It may not be true peace, but it would be far better than the present atmosphere. This policy accepts and aims at the goal of peaceful co-existence which is not identical with a policy of appeasement. At the same time all the people of the free world need to be on guard as in so many other cases the Communists use words in a highly specialised sense. When they speak of peaceful co-existence they think of it as a temporary phase, dictated by considerations of strategy. Yet history is full of examples of phrases which, though expected to be temporary, have proved durable. Russian interests have more than once proved stronger than the Communist doctrine in the moulding of policy. It may prove it in this case and there can be no question where the interests of the Soviet people lie. Sir Winston Churchill summed it up when he said: "I am of the opinion that we ought to have a real good try at peaceful co-existence though anyone can see that it does not solve all problems, but time accompanied by vigilance may provide a different situation from the one so full of peril, so gloom-ridden, as the one in which we live."

WESTERN PLAN GIVEN TO MOLOTOV

Hopes Of A Cease-Fire By Monday

Geneva, July 15.

France and Britain completed their final terms for an Indo-China "peace with honour" settlement and presented it to the Communists tonight.

The conditions were drawn up by the French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, who are both confident of arranging a cease-fire by Monday night, the French leader's self-set deadline.

They did so without active U.S. assistance but with tacit approval gained during the Paris Big Three talks. Then they informed the Foreign Ministers of the three Indo-China states.

Mr Eden presented the terms to Mr Molotov at a meeting at the British delegation chief's villa at 7 p.m. after which Mr Molotov dined as M. Mendes-France's guest.

M. Mendes-France was accompanied to the dinner by M. Guy la Chambre, Minister for the Associated States, M. Jean Chauvel, French Ambassador to Bern, M. Guy de la Tournelle, political director of the French Foreign Office, and M. George Boris, M. Mendes-France's personal adviser.

Mr Molotov was accompanied by the deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily Kouznetsov, the Soviet Ambassador to France, S. A. Vinogradov, and the Director of the Soviet Foreign Office's European Department A. A. Lavritchenko.

M. Mendes-France is now carrying on an intensive round of conversations, which are following each other without a halt.

In all this, he has the support of Mr Anthony Eden, and the residences of the two Western diplomats have become the chief centres of diplomatic activity.

Mr Eden and Mr Molotov agreed today that the present method of private conversations should be continued. The only other possibility is that a meeting of the nine powers concerned will be held on Saturday, though this may not take place before Sunday.

15 PRIVATE TALKS

Meanwhile, experts are working on a number of documents, which might be signed at the same time as the agreements on Laos and Cambodia. At least 15 private talks between Ministers took place today, although the one formal meeting was the meeting between M. Molotov and M. Mendes-France.

Some of the most interesting of the other talks which have been held were those which brought together the Vietnamese chief delegate, Tran Van Do, and M. Mendes-France, and later, Mr Anthony Eden. In these two meetings, the Vietnamese Minister was informed of the results of the Paris talks with U.S. Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, as well as of those M. Mendes-France had with Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese delegation leader, on Monday and Tuesday.

For the first time, the Laotian delegate, Phouli Sannikone, has conferred with the French Premier. He had earlier seen M. Guy la Chambre, the French Minister for the Associated States. It was understood that the military committee on Laos had run into more difficulties than that on Cambodia. The shadow of the so-called "resistance Government" of Pathet Lao still hovers over the negotiations.

In the midst of all this activity, India's special envoy, Mr Krishna Menon, has been busy. He conferred over dinner with the Communist Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai tonight.

GUARANTEES

The inclusion of the Colombo powers in any system of guarantees of the future of Southeast Asia and of the agreements which might emerge

His Airship Of The Future



Millionaire's Widow Accused Of Forgery Allegedly Stole Paintings From Anthony Eden's Relative

Schlosswil, Switzerland, July 15.

Mrs Guinness, 68-year-old Italian born widow of an Irish millionaire, was accused here today of obtaining \$47,000 (about £17,000 sterling) insurance money by presenting false evidence.

She was also accused of forgery by selling an oil painting and offering it as her own property and attempting the same offence with two engravings.

Mrs Guinness was formerly Princess Marie di Mignano. She did not appear in court but sent a certificate of ill health.

She also faced three other counts.

One alleged theft from Mr Robert Eden, a relative of the British Foreign Secretary, of 8,000 Swiss francs (about £2,000 sterling), including two engravings, an oil painting, an antique armchair, one Louis XV portrait, six silk napkins and others.

Mrs Guinness is at the villa of her son by a former marriage.

PRESIDENT'S RULING

After the charge had been heard, Mrs Guinness's lawyer challenged the right of a Mrs Von Allshofen to have a lawyer present as the defence maintained that Mrs Von Allshofen had withdrawn similar charges. The President ruled that Mrs Von Allshofen had never withdrawn the charges but had only pressed them when she had learned the full value of the goods alleged to have been taken by Mrs Guinness.

Princess Piercy, sister of Mrs Guinness, was then called to give evidence about the two engravings and the oil painting, alleged to have been taken from Mr Eden's house to a Swiss antique dealer.

Speaking in French, she said she had often taken packages of her own and her sister's goods to the dealer but had no idea what was in her sister's packages.

ALL SENT TO HERSELF

She said the receipts from the dealer had all been sent to herself.

The President of the Court then read a statement alleged to have been made to the police by Mrs Guinness admitting

the engravings, the oil painting and the other items.

Mrs Guinness was alleged to have said: "I don't know why I did it. I can't think why I did not tell the truth but I was troubled over the death of my husband. I regret taking the things away."

The court adjourned until later today when it will decide whether it is competent to deal with the alleged forgeries, which took place mostly outside Switzerland.

MUST APPEAR

The President of the Court later ruled that Mrs Guinness must appear in person to give evidence at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

A press photographer told the court he saw and photographed Mrs Guinness yesterday and that she went for a walk every evening.

The Public Prosecutor asked that Mrs Guinness either be brought to Schlosswil Castle or that the court move to Saarnen Castle, near the villa where she is living. The President ruled that the court should move to Saarnen.—China Mail Special.

Herr Albert Simon, the well-known German Airship and aviation designer who is 72 years of age, is planning the airship of the future. It is of a frameless non-rigid construction, but is designed to come down on the sea instead of on an airfield.

Herr Simon was concerned in the construction and operation of the world-famous Zeppelins—and says that the United States Air Traffic organizations are interested in his plans, but at the moment he can only work on models.

He hopes that the time is now not far distant when he can construct actual airships under his own plans.—Express Photo.

Republican Move To Save McCarthy

Washington, July 15.

The powerful Senate Republican Policy Committee voted unanimously today to try to block Senator Ralph Flanders' attempt to strip Senator Joseph McCarthy of his Senate Investigating Committee chairmanship.

The vote was announced by the chairman, Senator Homer Ferguson, after a hastily-called meeting of the 11-member Committee, composed of all top Republican leaders in the Senate. Senator Flanders (Republican) has said he will make his move next Tuesday.

Senator Ferguson said the policy group, after polling absent members, unanimously adopted a resolution which authorizes the Senate Republican leader, William Knowland, to offer a motion to table any move to force a Senate vote on matters involving organization and operation of the Senate.

AIMED AT HIM

While the resolution did not mention Senator Flanders directly, it was aimed solely at him—and he interpreted it in this way.

"I'm not surprised," he told a reporter. He said he had not decided whether to meet the issue head-on or to try some other action, such as a motion of censure against Senator McCarthy which would not involve "Senate organization and operation."

Senator Knowland said on Wednesday, when Senator Flanders announced his decision to act on Tuesday, that he would offer a motion to put aside the Flanders proposal.—United Press.

London, July 15.

The death of Mr Cecil Hunt, former literary editor of the Daily Mail, was announced today. He was known in the English-speaking world as the author of "collecting" schoolboys' homework. He published several volumes of them.—China Mail Special.

WANTED TO SEE GIRL FRIEND ON SHORE, SO:

Young Seamen Disabled Ship's Steering Gear

Bristol, England, July 15.

Two 18-year-old British seamen risked the loss of their ship and its £1 million cargo because they wanted to stay in a British Columbia port to see a girl, it was alleged in a magistrate's court here today.

The ship was saved just in time by a boy apprentice who overheard them plotting and reported their plans, it was said.

Robert Edmonds and Charles Martin faced three charges concerning the removal of a connecting pin from the 5,385-ton, motor ship Treleven at New Westminster, British Columbia.

They were accused of stealing the pin, endangering the ship on May 31 by removing it from the steering gear, and of conspiring to delay the sailing of the ship.

The prosecution said the ship, an ocean going tramp steamer, was lying in the Fraser River, at New Westminster, ready to sail on the evening of May 31 with a valuable cargo. She came from Yokohama.

The two seamen went ashore that evening and met a girl at a dance hall who attracted both of them.

They decided they would like to see more of her and began discussing ways of delaying their ship's departure. They had apparently discussed the same question in Yokohama as they had also wanted to stay there a little longer.

MAKE IT USELESS

It was then decided to remove a pin from the steering gear which would make it useless and cause substantial delay. They had not done this in Yokohama because they realised they were in a dangerous anchorage there.

The prosecution added that an apprentice, Richard Thomas, standing on a wood pile nearby in the darkness heard the two seamen talking about delaying the ship. Something had been said that made him realise they had already interfered with the ship in some way.

The apprentice went to the bridge and reported that the steering gear was out of action

just as orders were being given to cast off.

The prosecution said according to the Treleven's captain, the ship would have been helpless on the river with a five-knot ebb tide flowing. The ship would have drifted onto a nearby sandbank and capsized. There might have been serious loss of life.

Edmonds and Martin were committed for trial to Bristol quarter sessions on all three charges. They reserved their defence.—Reuter.

Tass Says: Dulles Tried To Torpedo Geneva Talks

Moscow, July 15.

Tass, the Soviet official news agency tonight accused Mr John Foster Dulles of trying to "torpedo" the Geneva conference "just at the moment when it is on the threshold of adopting a joint decision on the restoration of peace" in Indo-China.

The Tass statement was in line with other optimistic references in the Soviet press on the prospects of Geneva and quoted the Soviet delegation's viewpoint that "separate negotiations" in Paris "represent an unconcealed act directed to hinder the reaching of agreement on the establishment of peace in Indo-China."

"Methods adopted by American diplomacy cannot be regarded as acceptable in the solution of international problems," Tass said.—Reuter.

U.S. Vote Against Red China

Washington, July 15.

The United States House of Representatives today unanimously put itself on record as being opposed to admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

It passed by a roll call vote of 381 to nil a resolution reiterating its previously expressed position and support of the President "in his expressed determination to use all means to prevent such representation."

The resolution was simply a demonstration of how the Chamber felt about Communist China and since it was a House resolution only and not a joint House-Senate recommendation it would not require Senate action.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when it approved the \$2,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill on Monday inserted a provision putting the Senate on record against the Communists in China.

The House resolution carefully avoided any reference to what action should be taken if Communist China was admitted to the United Nations over United States objections. The House Foreign Affairs Committee which sponsored the resolution said it wanted to draw attention to the fact that the United States should have been watchful of the situation in China.

Turkey Asked To Explain

Athens, July 15.

Greece and Yugoslavia are to ask Turkey to explain its reason for holding up the signing of the Balkan military alliance, an authoritative source said here today.

He said the two countries found Turkey's attitude "puzzling."

Foreign Ministers of the three countries were to have met and signed the pact on Wednesday. A joint communiqué issued last night said the meeting had been put off because preparatory work had not been completed.

The reason for the delay is has been suggested. It is the illness of Mr Adnan Menderes, Turkish Prime Minister, whom diplomats here said would have been expected to sign the pact.

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Disarmament Conference

Doomed To Failure
Right From
The Beginning

London, July 15.

Records published today of the secret London disarmament conference here in May and June show that right from the start the conference was deadlocked over the timing of the establishment of an effective control system — the question on which it broke down.

Records of 17 of the 19 secret meetings show that the positions of East and West underwent little change during the meetings.

In accordance with a conference decision full records of the discussions were published here today and presented as a Government blue book to Parliament. No records were published of two restricted sessions on June 8 and 11.

GRAZIANO
RESIGNS

Rome, July 15.

Former Marshal Rodolfo Graziano, president of the Italian neo-Fascist movement, and one of its founders, has resigned, it was announced here tonight.

In a letter to the national secretary of the neo-Fascist Italian social movement, August 10, Graziano said that because he was a firm believer and supporter of EDC he could not remain at the head of a party which would not vote for a European Defence Community unless a settlement was reached on the Trieste dispute with Yugoslavia. — France-Press.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, Russia, Canada and Britain.

The Western position, finally formalized in an Anglo-French paper supported by the United States and Canada, proposed phased disarmament ending in prohibition of atomic weapons. Completion of each phase was dependent on establishment of effective control.

The Soviet Government throughout proposed simultaneous prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of control. On June 17, at the end of the conference, the chief British delegate, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, recalled that at the start of discussions, the Soviet delegation was asked if it agreed that establishment of control must precede prohibition of atomic weapons.

Mr. Lloyd said: "If at the very beginning of the discussion of that question we had a clear and unequivocal answer in the affirmative from the Soviet Union, there would have been a real prospect of agreement. In fact the answer has been a consistent 'no' from the Soviet Union."

Commenting on Soviet insistence on simultaneous prohibition and international control, the chief American delegate, Ambassador Morehead Patterson, said on June 15: "In short, to sum up there is nothing new in the whole Soviet approach. It has all the ominous implications of all previous Soviet approaches. Make a pledge without safeguards."

The records show that at times exchanges between Mr. Malik and Mr. Patterson became bitter. ATOMIC POOL

On May 14, Mr. Patterson interpreted a statement by the chief Soviet delegate Mr. Jakob Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, as meaning the Soviet Government was willing to continue discussions on President Eisenhower's proposal for an atomic pool for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Mr. Malik said: "The Soviet Government constantly pursuing its policy of peace has expressed its readiness to take part in negotiations with the United States on the proposal made by President Eisenhower."

Mr. Patterson replied: "I am very grateful to you, Mr. Malik, for having cleared up for me a misapprehension that I fear I have received from the press to the effect that Mr. Molotov had rejected our President's very brilliant plan for the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes, the so-called atom pool." — Reuter.

ISRAELIS
ANNOYED

Jerusalem, July 15. The Israeli delegation told today's meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission here that its failure to condemn Jordan on the three-day flare-up in Jerusalem last month only strengthened Israel's view of the ineffectiveness of the Commission's work.

The complaint came after the Commission's Chairman, Major-General Vagn Bennike, United Nations Chief Truce Supervisor in Palestine, abstained from voting on both countries' charges.

Observers believed the result of the meeting squashed all hope that Israel would lift her boycott in force since March of the Commission's meetings.

Israel agreed to take part in this meeting though she emphasized that she would still not participate in the Commission's normal work. — Reuter.

CITIZENSHIP
RIGHTS BILL

Washington, July 15.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives approved and sent to the full house today a bill to strip citizenship rights from people convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Government by force or violence.

At the same time it formally rejected two administration anti-subversive measures which would give the Government authority to bar suspected spies and subversives from declassification and dissolve Communist-led unions and organizations. — Reuter.

Mother Follows Cubs



Syrian brown bear Minnie keeps a watchful eye on her cub as she follows close behind them while they take a stroll in the spring sunshine at London Zoo. They were born to Minnie and Father Pickles on January 18. — Reuterphoto.

Indo-China Armistice
Poses Problems
For Economists

By Robert Boulay

Geneva, July 16.

Economic experts of both East and West are studying ways of solving the problems which would follow an Indo-China armistice.

It is hoped to regulate economic relations between the Communist and non-Communist areas of Vietnam pending a full political settlement.

Indo-China economic problems have already been touched on in private meetings between ministers at the nine-nation peace talks here—notably by Mr. Phan Van Dong, Vietnamese Deputy Premier, who has Mr. Phan Anh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, as a senior member of his delegation.

There are important French controlled coalmines, textile mills and cement works in North Vietnam, most of which is bound to go to the Vietnam in an armistice agreement.

Under certain conditions, it is believed, the Vietnam would be prepared to allow these French industries to operate as at present. It would also be in the interests of the Vietnamese economy, because much of the raw materials for certain industries must come from non-Communist countries.

LIMITED AID

It is also believed that economic aid from Russia and China will necessarily be relatively limited because of their own internal demands.

For the non-Communist part of Vietnam a Western economic programme is envisaged in which France, the United States and members of the Commonwealth Colombo plan would all have a part.

But the Bao Dai Government of Vietnam has already made clear that it wants to receive any outside aid directly and not through France.

The Vietnamese are also suspicious that promises of aid—particularly from France—might be designed to help persuade them to agree to unpopular ceasefire terms.

WESTERN VIEW

The Western view, however, is that economic aid will help prevent the Vietnam from a sweeping victory when elections to a unified Government are held.

Many grave economic problems are involved—among them communications and the two

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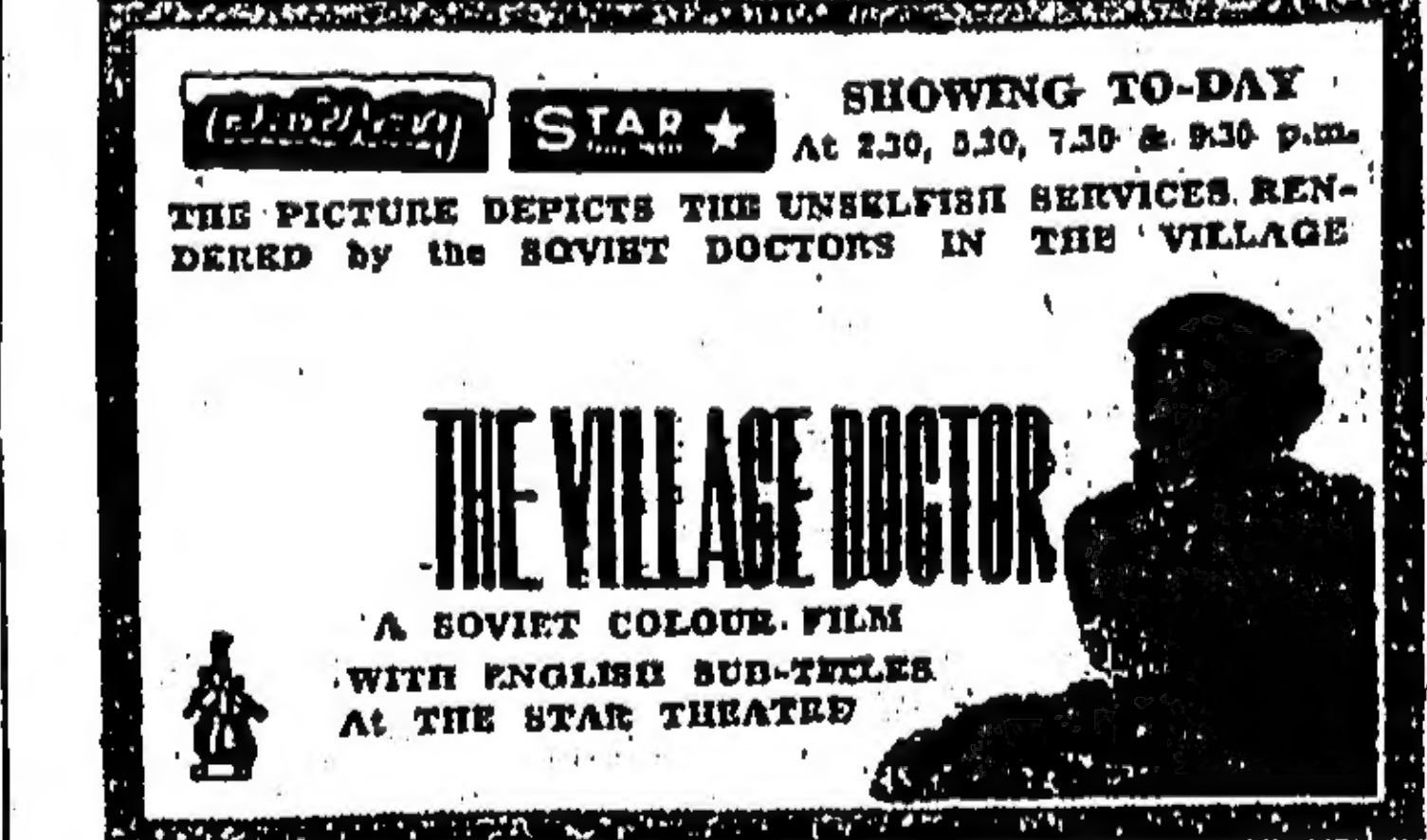


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ALLEGED NEO-NAZIS IN GOVT.

Dusseldorf, July 15. The North Rhine Westphalian party of Free Democrats, which has been suspected of neo-Nazi tendencies has been brought into the new coalition government of the State. Parliamentary sources here said today.

Elections were held in the State three weeks ago and the new Cabinet will probably be announced on July 27.

Dr. Friedrich Middelhaue, leader of the Free Democrats, is expected to become Minister of Economics and Transport in the State which has the most powerful in West Germany and contains the Ruhr industrial basin and about one quarter of the Federal Republic by voters.

Several of the 25 State Parliamentary members of the Free Democrats were secretaries of Dr. Werner Naumann, former State Secretary to Dr. Joseph Goebbels in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, who was arrested by the British last year on suspicion of plotting a Nazi comeback — Reuter.

U.S. FORCES TIGHTEN SECURITY

Washington, July 15. The Secretary of Defense, Mr. Charles Wilson, said today that the U.S. had been tightening up security in its department in the last four months without infringing upon the rights of individuals.

Mr. Wilson told the Senate Armed Services Committee that last April Defense headquarters issued new regulations designed to prevent unauthorized security risks entering the military services as well as to rid the services of those already there.

"Calm and fairness were essential first hysteria might follow an over-publicized case and endanger the very foundations of our bulwarks against Communism," he said.

The Assistant Army Secretary, Mr. Hugh Miller, said the Committee the army was now investigating 327 security cases. Between March 21 to June 30, 38 men were discharged from the service, he added.

The Navy Secretary, Mr. Charles Thomas, reported the pending investigation of 62 cases, and said that 23 men had been discharged since March 1. Eleven Navy cases had been closed "favorably to the individual."

Air Force figures given by the Under-Secretary, Mr. James Douglas, showed 93 cases pending and the discharge of nine men. Seven cases had been closed in favor of the individual and two Air Force men had been retained and reassigned to "non-sensitive duties," he said. — Reuter.

UN Trustee Council Approves American Bomb Experiments

New York, July 15.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council today approved a three-power resolution approving United States continuation of nuclear experiments in the Marshall Islands if it considered it necessary "in the interests of world peace and security."

The vote was nine in favour and three against.

The resolution, submitted by Britain, France and Belgium, also asked the United States as the administering authority to take such precautions "as will ensure that no inhabitants of the territory are again endangered, including those precautionary measures requested by the petitioners."

It also urged that prompt and sympathetic action be given to all claims for damages submitted by the inhabitants concerned.

The resolution was one of three proposals submitted to the Council following a petition from the Marshall Islands protesting against the effect of recent hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific.

All three proposals were rejected when they came before the Petitioners Committee earlier this week.

Voting against the latest three-power resolution were India, the Soviet Union and Syria.

During today's debate the Soviet Union attacked the United States for continuing its nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands.

It did so during the opening of the United Nations Trusteeship Council's debate on the petitioners' protest against the effects of the recent hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific.

LETHAL EFFECTS

In their petition to the United Nations, the islanders described the lethal effects of the tests. They said that the tests in the Marshall Islands, "Rongerik" and "Ujae," were suffering in varying degrees from "lowering of blood count, burns, anemia and the falling of hair from the head."

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, said the United States had violated the main principle of its trusteeship of the territory.

The administering authority should satisfy the request of the petitioners to cease these experiments and return to the inhabitants the lands from which they were moved.

The United States, he charged, had ignored the interests of the inhabitants by carrying out the tests.

Three resolutions, rejected earlier this week by the Petitioners Committee, were reintroduced in the Council.

SOVIET RESOLUTION

The first, submitted by the Soviet Union, would have the Trusteeship Council call for a discontinuance of all experiments in the Pacific Islands.

A second, submitted jointly by Britain, France and Belgium, would ask the United States if it considered it necessary in

the interests of world peace and security to conduct further experiments in the territory to take such precautions as would safeguard the well-being of the inhabitants there.

A third, submitted by India, would ask the General Assembly to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of using the territory for the tests.

Sir Alan Burns, the British delegate, presenting the three-power resolution, stressed that it did not call for the carrying out of further experiments in the territory. The proposal, he said, recommended that such tests be continued only if the United States considered them necessary in the "interest of world peace."

He said that two islands which the Soviet Union stated had been destroyed were entirely uninhabited.

TEST FOR U.S.

Mr. Avtar Singh of India said the islanders' petition was going to be a test "whether the United States, which has so often accused others of not living up to solemn obligations, does herself live up to her own treaty obligations or not."

This could be decided only by a reference to the International Court of Justice, he contended.

Mr. Singh said the Indian Government was "wholly against the production, testing or use by anyone, at any time of all weapons of mass destruction."

"Past accidents" in the Marshall Islands had produced effects which his delegation considered "contrary to the character and the trusteeship agreement," he added.

"As there is no guarantee against similar accidents in our opinion, no more tests should be held in the trust territory," he said.

"And if the United States delegation insists on saying that they are entitled to carry out these under the charter and the trusteeship agreement, we submit that this Council should find out from the International Court of Justice whether that is so or not."

"In our resolution, we have suggested that this should be done through the General Assembly."

PROPAGANDA

Mr. Mason Sears, the United States delegate, said no matter how the Soviet delegate might try to make propaganda capital out of the Marshall Islands' petition, he would not succeed in driving a wedge between the United States and the Marshall Islands people.

"During the past few weeks I have had access to certain

security information pertaining to the nuclear tests which are the subject of this petition."

He told the Council: "As a result I would like to say to those of you who are friendly to this Council and whom I know will trust my motives that there is no chance at all that the mislay of last March will be repeated."

The Soviet resolution was rejected by one in favour (the Soviet Union), nine against and two abstentions (India and Syria).

The Indian resolution also failed. It was defeated by a series of votes on each of the five operative paragraphs in addition to the preamble.

Three paragraphs in the operative part expressing sympathy with the inhabitants were approved when the paragraphs were voted on separately but rejected when they were voted on as a whole.

Queen Gives Season's First Garden Party

London, July 15.

Queen Elizabeth gave her first garden party of the season in the grounds of Buckingham Palace today. Among the 8,000 guests invited were many from the Commonwealth and Europe.

Many carried raincoats and umbrellas as a precaution but by the time the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family stepped on to the lawns the grey clouds had vanished and the sun was shining.

Sandwiches, cakes and tea were served in tents.

The Queen wore a coat and frock of sunshine yellow silk and wide brimmed hat of yellow tulle with a dark green velvet crown.

In the Royal party were the Queen Mother dressed in lilac and blue, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone and the Earl and Countess of Harwood.

Earlier 250 Commonwealth debutantes had been presented to the Queen as she sat beside the Duke of Edinburgh in the glittering gold and white state ballroom. — Reuter.

34 West Berliners Kidnapped By Reds Since 1949

Berlin, July 15.

Since 1949 Soviet and Communist East German agents have forcibly kidnapped 34 persons from West Berlin and spirited them across the border into Soviet-occupied territory, Dr. Theo Friedenau, head of the Anti-Communist "Committee of Free Jurists," said today.

Dr. Friedenau, whose organization records and combats Communist law violations, said in addition 93 other persons were "lured across the border by tricks."

Best known kidnapping victim is Dr. Walter Linn, West Berlin lawyer on the staff of the Jurists Committee, who was attacked by Communist agents in broad daylight in front of his West Berlin home just two years ago, dragged into a waiting automobile and rushed across the East-West border at night.

In reply to numerous United States protests the Soviets claimed that they knew "nothing" of the disappeared man's whereabouts.

To a newspaper report that Friedenau had given out legal advice to East Zone residents to 36,000, the Soviet showed a United Press

President Of UNO Meets Marshal Tito



Mrs. Yehia Lakhmi Pandit, the President of U.N.O. with Marshal Tito when she called on him at his residence on the island of Brioni during her visit to Yugoslavia. — Express Photo.

E. Germans Oppose Heuss

Berlin, July 15.

The committee of the "National Front" today called on the people of East Berlin to demonstrate their protest on Monday against the scheduled re-election of West German President, Herr Theodor Heuss, in West Berlin on Friday.

At a mass meeting in the Marx-Engels Square, speakers will call for understanding among Germans against what was called the militaristic state of Heuss and Adenauer, the West German chancellor, it was reported.

Among the speakers will be Friedrich Correns, a member of the political bureau of the Socialist-Communist Party.

In the appeal the "National Front" said that West Germans and the population of West Berlin had clearly shown themselves in favour of a peace treaty and the departure of foreign troops. Against this, the appeal, Adenauer was threatening to recruit an army of mercenaries.

France-Press.

Great Seal Of Scotland

London, July 15.

The Queen formally defaced King George VI's Great Seal of Scotland, emblem of his sovereignty, at Buckingham Palace, London, today and approved a new one bearing her own coat of arms.

The old seal is in theory destroyed at the end of each reign. But in practice, the Sovereign merely gives it a general "up with a hammer" known as "masking" and hands it over to the Lord Chancellor.

A new Great Seal for Scotland, which will be used on all country documents referring to that country, was then approved at a meeting of the Privy Council, and handed to Mr. James Stuart, Secretary of State for Scotland, for safe keeping.

The new seal, made of silver, six inches in diameter by half an inch thick, shows on one side the Queen, crowned and throned, wearing her robes of state and holding the sceptre and orb. The reverse bears the Scottish Royal arms.

It carries the motto of the Order of the Thistle—Nemo Impune Lacessit (Touch me who dare). — Reuter.

Rape Charge

Lubbock, Texas, July 15.

A 34-year-old ex-convict, William Thomas Hughes, charged with the kidnapping and rape of a five-month-old baby girl, said today he did not remember anything about it.

"I was drinking, Texas, but I don't remember anything that happened," he said in a serious tone.

Hughes was brought to Lubbock prison late yesterday from Seminole, Texas, where the alleged attack on the baby, Jackie Jo Davis, occurred.

Police said the Seminole prison was "not of maximum security."

The baby is the daughter of a former American soldier and his Japanese wife, who entertained Hughes at dinner on Tuesday night.

Hughes, six foot two inches tall, has several permanent scars on his face and arms.

He has served two years in prison for rape and kidnapping.

ATOMIC SECRECY IMPEDING DEFENCE PLANS

Washington, July 15.

The Senate was told today that defence planning by the Supreme Allied Command in Europe has been "seriously impeded" by atomic secrecy.

Hitherto secret testimony by Lt. Gen. Schuyler before the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee last month was made public in a Senate speech by Senator John Pastore (Democrat).

General Schuyler is Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, General Alfred Gruenther.

Reading General Schuyler's statement to the Senate, Senator Pastore urged approval of legislation to revise the Atomic Energy Act and ease some of its information curbs.

He quoted General Schuyler as saying: "We consider that in any future major conflict, nuclear weapons will be used both in the strategic and in the tactical role. The advent of these weapons provides both sides with tremendous destructive power."

General Schuyler said that the Atomic Energy Act and ease some of its information curbs.

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Top Polish Composer Escapes

London, July 15.

Poland's top composer-conductor has fled to freedom in London after putting his Communist bosses off guard by making a Party-line speech against the European Defence Community. Polish emigre sources here said today.

The British Home Office confirmed that the composer, 40-year-old Andrzej Panufnik, landed at London Airport yesterday with his British-born wife and was passed through immigration.

The Home Office declined to give any further details. But Polish sources said that Panufnik is being kept under wraps by the British authorities while they decide on his plea for political asylum.

Polish sources said that Panufnik, fed up with trying to write music for Marxists, got his chance to make a break for freedom when the Polish Government gave him permission to fly to Zurich last week to conduct two concerts on Sunday and Monday over the Swiss Radio.

He flew off to Zurich with their blessing. There, he met his British-born wife, the former Scriabin O'Mahoney, who had been nursing her seriously-ill father in London since January.

Together, they decided to fly to London instead of back to Warsaw.

TURNED BACK
Panufnik, who married the dark-haired Scriabin in Poland in 1940, thus turned his back not only on constant ideological tussles with his Communist masters but on the medals and honours they had heaped on him.

He won the Stalin Peace Prize in 1953 for his "Peace Symphony" which was dedicated by critics on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

On the other hand, the Communists frowned on his "Tragic Overture," written in memory of the Nazi razing of Warsaw in 1944.

Leopold Stokowski conducted it at New York's Carnegie Hall in 1949 but it was never performed in Poland itself.

GOLD MEDAL
Panufnik's "Heroic Overture" was awarded an Olympic Gold Medal at the Olympics in Helsinki in 1952.

Polish sources said that Panufnik, who studied under the Viennese conductor Felix Weingartner in London before World War II, had hoped to escape to England on the occasion of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Conference at Sheffield in 1951. But the conference was switched to Warsaw at the last minute. — United Press.

SIX WOMEN
EXECUTIVES
Johannesburg, July 15.

Six well-groomed and smartly-dressed women, with chic businesslike charm, are proving here that in the field of big business they are the equal of topflight male executives.

Their father was arrested a month ago when four radio sets sent to him from the United States were seized. (Possession of radio sets is illegal unless authorised by the Government.) — Reuter.

NEW GUINEA
VOTE
New York, July 15.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council rejected a Soviet-sponsored motion tonight which sought to change the way Australia administered the trust territory of New Guinea. Voting was eight to three against with India abstaining.

Mr. William Forsyth of Australia described as "utter nonsense" Soviet allegations that conditions in the territory were "exactly the same" as they were 35 years ago. — Reuter.

Caught In Escalator
London, July 15.

A London underground escalator nipped the seat of Mr. James Dormer's trousers as he was moving up to the exit at Botolph Claydon, London, late last night. A porter stopped the escalator but it was some time before Mr. Dormer, 54, could be freed. He was slightly injured. — China Mail Special.

NO FUSS FOR THE TINY TWINS
Roscrea, Co. July 15.

The mother of Ireland's smallest twins showed them proudly at her bedroom window yesterday as 200 men, women and children sang hymns of thanksgiving in the garden.

The twins, a boy and a girl, weigh a total of only 4lb. 8oz. — she said.

Their young mother, Mrs. Maud Holby, a 40-year-old woman, lives at Loughrea Rectory, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.

She has borne special foods and medicines.

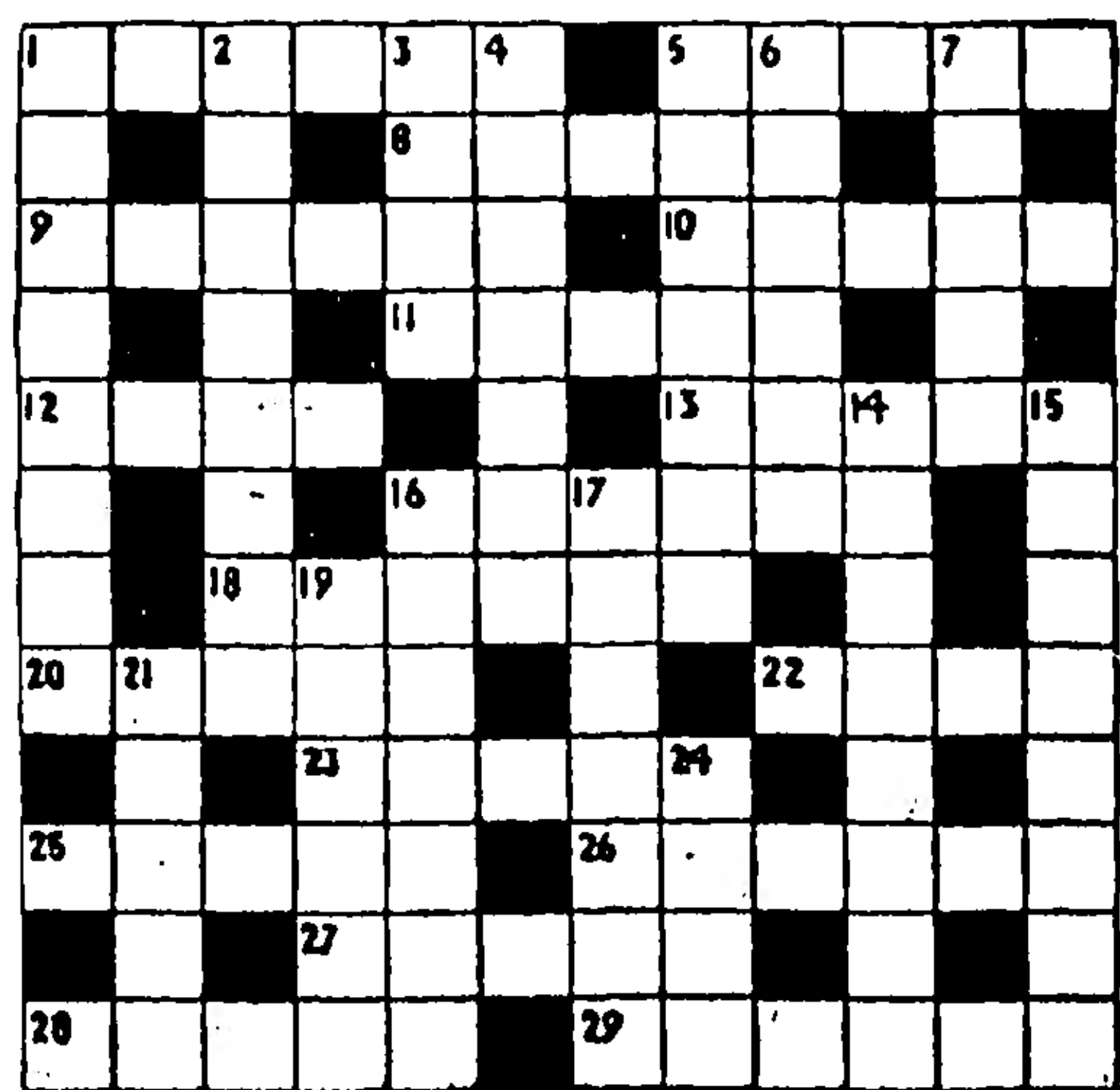
"I don't believe in them," she said.

"My babies will be brought up in the good old-fashioned way. If I guess them myself I shall be able to watch over them the whole time."

Doctors suggested that Mrs. Holby's twins—Robert and Maud—should be removed from the nursing home where they were "born and put in incubators."

Instead they went back with her to her home, a 300-year-old vicarage. There they live in the care of their mother.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Madhouse (6).
- 5 Ease off (5).
- 8 Bird (5).
- 9 Put forth shoots (6).
- 10 Bowl (6).
- 11 Formal address to woman (5).
- 12 Recess (4).
- 13 Vex (5).
- 16 Patterns (6).
- 18 Scratches (6).
- 20 Harden (5).
- 22 Nought (4).
- 23 Allude (5).
- 25 Foundation (5).
- 26 Glittering substance (6).
- 27 Precipitous (5).
- 28 Enemy agents (5).
- 29 Felt (6).

DOWN

- 1 One's affairs (8).
- 2 Small rednet (8).
- 3 Wild plant (4).
- 4 Bullfighter (7).
- 5 Discounts (7).
- 6 Hard coating (6).
- 7 Assumed name (6).
- 14 Culminates (8).
- 15 Preised (8).
- 16 Interferes with (7).
- 17 Exchanges (7).
- 18 Colour (8).
- 21 Vagrant (6).
- 24 Mature (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Period, 3 Picks, 8 Pear, 9 Laffes, 11 Expat, 12 Shreds, 14 Rest, 16 Grace, 18 Abode, 19 Peel, 20 Abides, 24 Idol, 25 Reduce, 26 Ouch, 27 Eager, 28 Capital, Down: 1 Peck, 2 Role, 3 Open, 4 Desert, 5 Pressage, 6 Capital, 7 Soldier, 10 Filled, 13 Pensive, 14 Roasts, 15 Ing, 16 Senator, 17 Faced, 18 Paled, 21 Done, 22 Euro, 23 Mail.

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WHEN DOG BITES MAN... by GILES



The Queen's Welsh corgi, Susan, has bitten a Grenadier Guardsman in the ankle. Now while there is apparently no penalty for corgis who bite Guardsmen, the punishment for Guardsmen who say "Ouch" on duty is pretty stiff. So the Guardsman stood his ground as if nobody had bitten him at all. News of this fascinating little game of Susan's quickly spread to the rest of the doggie world.

WHAT LIVES ON MARS?

This month Mars is closer to the earth than at any other time since 1939. Is there life on the planet? Scientists are watching closely to find out.

by Sir HAROLD SPENCER JONES

(The Astronomer Royal)

OF the various planets in the solar system and their satellites, Mars is the only world, apart from our Earth, on which it seems at all possible that life of some sort might exist.

The questions whether there is life on Mars and, if so, what forms it might take, have often been discussed.

Mars is an extremely arid world. Much of it is desert, which gives the planet its ruddy colour. It has no oceans, lakes or rivers.

Water in some form is essential for life. But Mars is not completely devoid of moisture, for around each of its poles a white cap of snow or frost forms and grows as winter advances, shrinking and disappearing as winter gives place to summer. These caps are not more than a few inches thick; they cannot be compared with the thick polar ice-caps of the Earth.

Further evidence of moisture is provided by the clouds which from time to time partially obscure the surface features of Mars.

Other parts of the surface are greenish in colour. These greenish areas change their outline from one season to another, and have been interpreted as areas of vegetation. If that interpretation is correct, Mars is certainly not completely devoid of life.

Struggle

The theory that Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings was strongly advocated by the American astronomer, Percival Lowell. He depicted the desert areas of Mars as crossed by a geometrical network of sharply defined markings, which he interpreted as artificial water channels or canals, constructed by the Martians to carry water from the melting polar caps for many hundreds of miles for purposes of irrigation.

He considered that they were engaged in a desperate struggle for existence on a world that was becoming increasingly arid.

But most other observers of Mars do not see the canals as Lowell saw them; they find them to be diffuse, ill-defined

and not perfectly straight. There has been much controversy about the true nature of these markings and no definite conclusions have been reached.

The sightings in recent years of unusual objects in the sky—the so-called flying saucers—have caused some people to conclude that they are visitors from another planet. Though there are very strong arguments against this interpretation of flying saucers, it has directed attention again to the possibility of some of the planets being inhabited.

The possibilities of life on Mars are discussed from the physiological aspect by Dr



What we see of Mars

Strughold*, who is Professor of Aviation Medicine at the United States Air Force School of Aviation Medicine. He points out that the amount of oxygen on Mars does not exceed and may be much less than that in our atmosphere at an altitude of 100,000ft., or 3/4 times the height of Mt Everest.

Some laboratory animals, tested in low-pressure chambers, can endure conditions which correspond to altitudes up to 30,000ft., but the greatest height at which they have been seen to make their homes is 14,000ft. For physiological reasons, human beings cannot draw oxygen into their lungs at heights above 32,000ft., even though the oxygen is there. At a height of 32,000ft. the pressure is so low that the bodily fluids begin to boil.

THE GREEN AND RED PLANET. By Dr Hubertus Strughold, Strughold and Jackson. 7s. 6d.

All the higher forms of life require a fairly high concentration of oxygen, which by its combustion in the body provides warmth and energy. Cold-blooded animals can exist at a lower concentration because they can go into a state of torpor, in which bodily activities are for a time largely suspended. On Mars oxygen is so deficient that a candle could not be lighted, nor is any fire possible. Dr Strughold concludes that no type of animal life, with the doubtful exception of the lowest types of cold-blooded creatures, can possibly exist there.

If there were animal life on Mars, it is not to be expected that it would be similar to any forms of life with which we are familiar. But the basic requirements for life, whatever form it may take, are the same. A sufficiency of oxygen is essential.

For vegetation to exist, there must be some carbon dioxide, and it is, in fact, present in the atmosphere of Mars in moderate amount. Under the action of sunlight, by the process known as photosynthesis, the carbon dioxide is broken up, the carbon being used to build up the plant cells and oxygen being produced.

Cold Comfort

The conditions for photosynthesis on Mars are comparable with those on the Earth just under the snow-line of very high mountains. Only the lower orders of cellular plants, which are extremely resistant to cold and drought, could endure such extreme conditions. The plants which are the most highly resistant to drought and to great extremes of temperature are the lichens. They are the barren lava of extinct volcanoes. Next to them come the primitive mosses—the liverworts.

From a discussion of the physiological requirements of plants, Dr Strughold concluded that the only types of plant life that could exist on Mars are the lichens and dry mosses. This is in agreement with the conclusion that astronomers had reached from other considerations.

These conclusions are cold comfort to those who like to think of Martians beings who have come in their flying saucers to have a look at us. But in my opinion there is no escape from them. Mars would be an uncomfortable and hostile world to visit.

Once upon a time a poor clerk had two daughters...

A NEW FAIRY-TALE ENDS
HAPPILY FOR THE GIRLS
BUT GRIMLY FOR A LAND
TORN BY FEAR AND HATE

BOMBAY. PREMIER deposed and put under house arrest; a country placed under "emergency rule"; race riots and mass arrests—and at the back of it a fairy-tale that explains so much of what is happening in strife-torn East Pakistan.

That is what I have found in my journeyings through the Indian sub-continent.

I came across the fairy-tale that is like a theme song to the drama now being played out, in—of all places—the secret minutes of a Cabinet meeting.

It starts with a clerk called Yusuf, who, in the true fairy-tale tradition, had two daughters whom he was having the greatest difficulty in marrying off.

The civil service department he was working in decided to transfer him. And that would have made the task of finding suitors even more difficult.

So Yusuf appealed to his 80-year-old great-uncle. Great-uncle Fazlul Haq was a powerful figure. He was the new Premier of East Pakistan, heading a Nationalist Government.

Great-uncle Haq acted swiftly. He sent a note to the Minister of Health about Yusuf. "I shall be grateful," he said, "if you will kindly have the transfer cancelled."

Fazlul Haq explained to me later—by then he was under arrest in his own home, with police camped in his garden and in his front hall—"I had to help the poor fellow. It was iniquitous. He had just found suitors for his invalid daughters."

DENOUNCED

BUT the fairy godmother act started something. The request, following a channel established by his British predecessors, duly reached a permanent official heading East Pakistan's Ministry of Health.

The official denounced what he considered a gross example of ministerial favouritism. He fired in a fierce minute—faithfully entered in the Cabinet file—protesting at "the Premier's dangerous interference with normal procedure in personnel matters." (Oh yes, it was most perfect Whitehallese.)

His protest went to the Premier. He got even angrier and demanded: (1) That the transfer of his relative be cancelled without delay; (2) That the offending official be dismissed the service for "insubordination and insolence."

There was a full Cabinet meeting, duly noted in the files which were shown to me by the Cabinet secretary. And a compromise was reached. The official stayed where he was. So did Yusuf.

So in one way the fairy-tale ended happily—for Yusuf had succeeded in finding husbands for his daughters.

But he has also found himself in gaol along with 1,150 others, and the fairy godmother is no longer Premier.

Yes, there are lessons to be learned from the tale of Yusuf and his two daughters.

First is the assumption of Indian and Pakistan politicians alike that acquisition of office not only entitles them to feather their own nests but to help friends and relatives.

You can imagine the kind of administration this produces in a country like India, where, outside agriculture, the majority of people employed are in some kind of State or communal employment; where there is vast unemployment, particularly among the millions of half-educated graduates of universities and high schools; where Socialist methods of economic control put terrifying com-

Not a Briton—oh dear no. He came from WEST Pakistan.

This is divided from East Pakistan by well over 1,500 miles of Indian territory. It has no linguistic or natural economic links with East Pakistan.

But because, like East Pakistan, it is predominantly inhabited by Muslims, the Pakistanis were federated by Britain's Socialist planners in 1947.

So India was divided into three parts, each mutually hostile to the other.

BEST JOBS

IN the view of Haq and the vast mass of the Bengali population these "foreigners," sent to East Pakistan since the "liberation" by Pakistan's Central Federal Government in Karachi, have come to form a thin upper crust of rulers.

Between them they have come to control all the best jobs, all the best bargains, all the best import and export licences.

The anger of East Pakistan against West Pakistan, brilliantly exploited by Communist agitators, led to the race riots of April and May in which more than a thousand people were killed, factories burned and looted, and millions of pounds worth of damage caused.

It has forced the Central Government to proclaim emergency rule there. Tough soldier General Iskander Mirza was only just in time to prevent the whole of this strategically vital area from passing into Communist anarchy.

It was when Mirza began to make mass arrests that Yusuf was caught in the net.

PROFITEERS

WHAT worries me is not so much the fate of Yusuf as the fact that this same racial and tribal resentment at rule by "foreigners" is being fanned into militancy in every part of India I have visited.

Everywhere there is agitation for a new carve-up of India on linguistic lines.

And it is all building up new ambitions, new opportunities for maladministration, corruption, and favouritism.

Yes, the Communists are the true profiteers of this tragic mistake made by Britain's Socialist Government when it started on the road of partition and sub-division. The real troubles of East Pakistan and the rest of India are only just beginning. The fairy-tale has become a grim drama.

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1997

TWO FINE BATTING STANDS IN YESTERDAY'S COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

London, July 15.

On a day when bowlers generally held the mastery, two fine batting stands figured in the County Championship programme today, one by Derbyshire and the other by Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire were heading for a follow-on against Surrey's declared total of 347 for eight when three wickets had gone for 42. But then George Emmett and Arthur Milton each in his own way put on 170 for the fourth wicket in two and a half hours.

Each reached three figures, Emmett being the more aggressive as shown by the fact that 53 of the runs by Milton, the Arsenal footballer, came in strokes.

Surrey's bowlers after this punishment met with success later and Surrey secured a first innings lead.

Derbyshire, replying to Hampshire's 254 were in a bad way when four wickets fell while the score stood still at 23.

Then John Kelly, who had been very stubborn, was joined by wicketkeeper, George Dawkes and they proceeded to a big stand.

Not until the partnership reached 191 was Kelly dismissed for 110, but Dawkes remained and reached his best of the season with 33 not out, and Derbyshire are well ahead on the first innings.

BOWLED A PASSAGE

Peter Loader, Surrey's 25-year-old pace bowler, who appeared for the first time against the Gentlemen at Lord's in place of Alec Bedser so that he could be watched in a representative match, may have bowled himself a passage to Australia. Four wickets for nine runs gave him full innings figures of seven for 37.

The Gentlemen, nevertheless, gained a first innings lead in a slow scoring game and the Players, dismissed again fairly

cheaply, may lose this annual fixture as they did last year—unless Loader strikes again.

A feature of the Leicestershire-Middlesex game has been the form of the Australian all-rounder, Vic Jackson, who followed his not out century of yesterday by taking half the Middlesex wickets today for 32.

Rain caused hold-ups several times in some matches today and Warwickshire between the showers found run-getting difficult after getting the three for eight runs.

For low scoring, however, the Glamorgan-Yorkshire game held pride of place and extra time was utilized in a vain hope of finishing inside two days. No fewer than 25 wickets fell today and only some very stubborn batting by Yorkshire saved them on a wicket that was a real bowlers' paradise.

Glamorgan declared at their overnight score, but Yorkshire gained a first innings lead of 17. They then dismissed Glamorgan for 84, Freddie Turman wreaking havoc with seven for 15. But Glamorgan came back and when half the Yorkshire second innings wickets were down with only 26 runs scored, it seemed they might be due for their first defeat of the season.

But in the extra half hour, Yorkshire added a mere six runs without further loss and

so live to try and save the game tomorrow.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

At Lord's: Players 144 and 191; Gentlemen 126 (W. Edrich 56, Loader, right-arm fast medium, seven for 37) and 23 for one.

At the Oval: Surrey 347 for eight declared and 10 for one; Gloucestershire 326 (Emmett 108, Milton 110, Surridge, right-arm medium, five for 82) for one.

At Leicestershire: Leicestershire 393 for seven declared (Jackson not out 128) and 25 for one; Middlesex 259 (Robertson 107, Jackson, right-arm offbreak, five for 32).

At Birmingham: Kent 268 (Leary 60, Keith Dailley, right-arm fast medium, five for 82); Warwickshire 156 for six (Horne 60). Rain curtailed play.

At Burton: Derbyshire 322 for seven (Kelly 110, Dawkes not out 133); Hampshire 254 for eight declared and 10 for one; Nottinghamshire 328 and 63 for three; Leicestershire 328 for two declared (Wharton 85, G. Edrich not out 107, Washbrook not out 65).

At Hastings: Sussex 307 for nine declared; Worcestershire 134 (Wood, left-arm medium fast, four for 32; Thomson, right-arm medium fast, five for 67) and 248 (Dewes 59).

At Neath: Glamorgan 134 for nine declared (Wardle, left-arm slow, five for 46) and 84 (Tennant, right-arm fast, seven for 15); Yorkshire 151 (Taylor 66) and 32 for five.—*Reuter.*

PAKISTAN TOUR

Northamptonshire, July 15. Stoppages through rain reduced the second day's play in the match between Northamptonshire and Pakistan here today to three hours. Between downpours Pakistan took their score to 155 for four and still need 55 to avoid the follow-on.

In such cheerless conditions it was little wonder that the batting lacked sparkle. The light was poor when play was possible and with the wicket helping the bowlers, the tourists batsmen could proceed only with the utmost caution.

A bright spot was the brisk innings of 24 by Hanif Mohammad who hit fast bowler Clarke for a six in the first over of the day. Shujauddin Hanif's opening partner spent two and a half hours over 21 runs.

Waqar Hassan played a solid innings of 53 in two hours. Good stroke play enabled him to reach the boundary eight times. Maqsood Ahmed was out by Arnold but Imtiaz Ahmed showed some neat shots in reaching 24 before rain brought a premature close.

Play was three times interrupted by rain after tea. Between times Shujauddin continued in painstaking fashion. Finally, after batting 125 minutes for 21, he tried to take a quick single and with Waqar Hassan not moving, he was easily run out.

Shujauddin's innings had been played in difficult conditions of light and rain. The frequent interruptions had made things more troublesome for the batsmen than for the fielding side.

Waqar Hassan showed confidence against the pace bowling of Tyson and Clarke, both of whom gained half the wickets. He made 63 good runs, 32 of them in boundaries before being caught on the boundary.

Maqsood Ahmed was just coming out when he was spectacularly caught on the long leg boundary by Arnold, who held the ball inches from the ground. The light grew worse but Imtiaz Ahmed made some adventurous strokes. The rain had the last word, bringing play to an end 20 minutes before the close.

Pakistan had then scored 155 for four, which left them 204 behind.

THE SCOREBOARD

Northamptonshire, 1st Innings, 257 for six declared

Pakistan 1st Innings
Hanif Mohammad, lbw, b. Clarke 27
Shujauddin, run out 21
Waqar Hassan, c. Lister 59
Maqsood Ahmed, c. Arnold 12
Imtiaz Ahmed, not out 24
M. Chisall, not out 10
Extras 10
Total 155
Fall of wickets: 1/107, 2/121, 3/155, 4/155, 5/155, 6/155.

CLOSE FINISH TO ARMY 440



A close finish to the 440 Yards final in the Army Individual Athletic Championships at Aldershot—Sigmund Whittaker (36) just manages to breast the tape in front of Sgt. P. Watt (8).

Reflections On The Second Test With Pakistan

By PETER DITTON

England's victory by an innings and 129 runs in the second Test match at Trent Bridge is being used as an argument that Pakistan had given Test match status too soon.

What shocking memories some people do have. Admittedly there are a number of deficiencies in the tourists' make-up; most noticeable, their indifferent fielding. But just because they received such a crushing defeat in what was virtually their Test baptism is no call to write them off.

Remember, for instance, how Sir Donald Bradman posted England's bowlers in the period between 1930 and 1948 and the huge scores Australia ran up in the process. Then, England considered they were doing well to dismiss Australia for anything under 400. And Bradman, himself, "failed" every time he didn't make a century.

Today the West Indies are acknowledged one of the best cricketing sides in the world. Yet only four years ago they beat England in this country for the first time.

So let's make allowances for the "babes" of the Imperial Cricket Conference. They have to learn, and if they do it the

hard way, the experience is all the more valuable.

UNLUCKY

They were unlucky to meet England when this country is better equipped than at any time since the war. Unlucky because the defeat they have sustained and those which almost certainly lie in store for them at Manchester and the Oval will not make pretty reading in the scorebook.

The danger is that Pakistan might be tempted to throw in the towel before even starting the next two matches. An innings such as they had played against them by Compton at Trent Bridge would be enough to knock the heart out of almost any side.

But I think Pakistan are made of sterner stuff than that. They were down-hearted at Nottingham, but quickly recovered and will be suffering from no inhibitions when the third Test starts at Manchester on July 22.

That is as it should be. Kardar and company are men with a mission. They want to learn all they can about cricket, so that they can pass on their knowledge when they go home towards the end of the year.

Already some of them have shown that cricket instinct and skill are not confined to the senior members of the Imperial Conference. There is not a country in the world that would not be glad to have an opening batsman as good as 19-year-old Hanif Mohammad.

With his slightly spread grip he is a beautiful wristy player and some of his late and square cutting in the second Pakistan innings was as good as we shall see all summer.

Maqsood, too, is a fine cricketer. His stiff right arm and crouching stance would not please the purists. But he has a fine eye and, how joyous he is not afraid to let the ball into the open spaces beyond the fielders.

POOR FIELDING

One thing Kardar must attend to quickly is the quality of fielding. I understand it is because outfields in Pakistan are rough and the ball has the habit of jumping mostly off the ground that players are wary of getting right down when making a pick-up.

This accounts for fielding deficiencies at the beginning of the tour. But although they have been here now for two months there is no sign of improvement.

The paying public will make allowances for batting and bowling failures but untidiness in the field is not going to help Pakistan take any reasonable sum of money home with them at the end of the tour.

Finally, a word on the Hutton-Sheppard argument. There was never really occasion for Sheppard to distinguish himself in the match. It was almost all one-way traffic. Any attempt at forecasting who will lead England at Manchester would be presumptuous and we must wait for the final word on Hutton's fitness.

—(London Express Service)

AUSTRALIANS ARRIVE AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, July 15.

Seventy-two athletes and officials of the Australian Empire Games team arrived here early today with enough champions among them to suggest a top placing in the Games.

The contingent, one of the largest airflights of athletes on record, arrived from Honolulu.

Strains of "Waltzing Matilda" came over a mobile loudspeaker unit as the group filed off the plane.

John Landy, World Champion Miler, had arrived yesterday when he had a reception on his own equal to that given to the main groups today.

LAST-MINUTE CHANGE

Belfast July 15. A last-minute change has been made in the Northern Ireland team for the Empire Games in Vancouver by the substitution in the Javelin event of Kevin Flanagan, a Belfast policeman, for Dick Miller, a student at Dublin University, is unable to travel.

The ninth member of the Northern Ireland team will be Bob Crossan, a Marathon runner.—*Reuter.*

Achtung!... English Soccer Will Rise Again

Says JIM DICKINSON

(Portsmouth and England wing-half who was invited by the FA to stay on and see the World Cup Final.)

England to beat Germany at Wembley on December 1. That's my verdict on THE match of next season—the match we can and must win.

Yes, I know the Germans are holders of the World Cup. I stayed behind with Billy Wright in Switzerland at the suggestion of the FA just to see the final in which Germany beat Hungary 8-2.

I also know, only too well, that England merely reached the quarter-finals. But yet I would place these conquering Germans in joint-fourth position with England in my world rating of Hungary 1; Uruguay 2; and Brazil 3.

Four factors alone gave Germany the world crown. 1.—An easy draw throughout the tournament.

2.—The torrential rain that fell in the final... rain that could have helped England to an equally surprising victory over Hungary or Uruguay.

3.—Hungary's glaring error in playing a partially fit Ferenc Puskas against Germany. 4.—The Hungarians missing four simple chances in the second half through a combination of bad luck and bad judgment, contrasting to their precision finishing against England in Budapest.

I give the Germans credit for their fighting spirit, their speed and tight marking by a superb defence. And let's get this straight—they played fairly, hard but clean.

NO HEADACHES

But it's still England to win. The German style—W formation attack and stopper centre half—will give us no headaches. Their fast wing men are the major danger, yet our backs can and should give them less room to move in than they had against Hungary.

Add to this the fact of a Wembley crowd. They will be fully conscious of the singular significance of this December match with the new Germany and I'm sure this match can be the start of our own Soccer recovery.

LESSONS

I believe we have had it proved to the hilt that there is just no future in running with the ball during World Class matches.

The quick through pass is the only answer against teams that fall back to mass just outside their 18-yard line. One of our own attacks has broken down! It struck me as the basket-ball technique being introduced into Soccer.

The Germans, for example, made us in quick passing what they lacked in ball control compared with those magical Magyars.

England players now realize the advantages to be had through a thorough warming-up before the match. Undoubtedly this England team has benefited greatly from the special training we had before leaving for Switzerland.

BEST REFEREE

Though the general standard of refereeing was good throughout the tournament, the British referee, like Arthur Ellis (Arthur was magnificent and utterly fearless in his fricas between Brazil and Hungary), Mervyn Griffiths, and Bill Ling proved we still have the best in the world.

We should stay in the World Cup. England can do more good by setting an example rather than in pulling out in protest against conduct foreign to our own ideals.

Quite possibly the World Cup organizers will consider making this competition more of a championship than a knock-out affair in future.

Finally my World Cup stars. Bobby Charlton, the greatest inside forward of all time. This

LEAGUE TENNIS

Playing at home, the Hongkong Cricket Club swamped Urban Council 9-0 in a Men's "A" Division league tennis match yesterday.

W. Calvert and R. E. Moore (HKCC) beat K. M. Getz and W. K. Chung 6-3; beat C. b. Cheng and V. C. Kung 6-2; beat W. C. Ching and K. C. Wan 6-3.

L. Goldman and J. Macfie (HKCC) beat Getz and Chung 6-4; beat Cheng and Kung 6-2; beat Ching and Wan 6-1. J. Pakenham-Walsh and J. Agathoff (HKCC) beat Getz and Chung 6-4; beat Cheng and Kung 6-3; beat Ching and Wan 6-3.

SOA'S BEAT LEO 6-3

E. Saubolle and F. Saul (LRC) lost to Tony Liang and S. O. Kho 2-6; beat P. Poon and David Tai 6-4; beat Dr W. C. Ho and L. C. Li 6-1.

G. Smart and E. Zulaut (LRC) lost to Liang and Kho 6-8; lost to Poon and Tai 6-7; beat Ho and Li 6-3.

CRU BEAT KRO 6-1

A. Augestad and C. Quang (KCC) lost to W. T. Wang and T. P. Tsai 2-6; lost to W. T. Lee 4-6; drew with C. F. Ho and M. C. Ng 6-6.

F. Lotin and D. Conley (KCC) lost to Wang and Tsai 2-6; lost to Tsai and Lee 6-8; lost to Ho and Ng 6-7.

F. Stokes and J. Letton (KCC) lost to Wang and Tsai 2-6; lost to Tsai and Lee 6-8; drew with Ho and Ng 6-6.

Moscow To Hold Sports Fete

Lausanne, July 15. Otto Mayer, the International Olympic Committee's chairman, who had been invited to Moscow for the Soviet sports fete on July 18, stated here today that he would be unable to go for professional reasons.

Meanwhile, it was understood here that Committee president Avery Brundage was to leave the United States to attend the Soviet fete.—*France-Press.*

Referees Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Referees Association will be held in the NAAFI Club, Chatham Road, Kowloon, on Tuesday evening next.

African Warriors For The Empire Games

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The braves of Kenya are on the warpath. After exhaustive trials to find their best men, nine chosen tribesmen flew to England on the first stage of a special safari—trophy seeking at the Vancouver Empire Games in August.

One of them already seems to have his name engraved on a winner's cup. He is Jonathan Lenemiria, a 26-year-old teacher from the Sambru tribe.

Jonathan is a high jumper and three weeks ago cleared 6ft 7ins—an inch better than Australian John Winter's Empire Games record.

And in the javelin too, Kenya will make her presence felt. Gunner Maboria Tesse, employed by the Army to fire shells. But he can propel the

javelin like a spear-throwing soldier of old. His recent effort of 200 ft. is only 13½ inches shorter than the best-ever performance for the meeting. That was by New Zealand's Stanley Iley and has stood since 1959.

BABY OF THE TEAM

Baby of the team is Lazaro Chepkwony, 18-year-old six-miler. Schoolteacher Lazaro normally runs three miles as there is limited opportunity for competing over the longer distance.

The man who looks like doing most work at Vancouver, however, is the "veteran" of the side, Korigo Barno, a 29-year-old soldier. Korigo is the only hurdler in the team and will be called upon to do duty in both the 120 Yards and 440 Yards Hurdles. He won both events in this year's Kenya AAA Championships.

For good measure, Korigo is a member of the four by 440 Yards Relay team.

Competing for the first time ever in the Empire Games will be a tremendous thrill for all the team. But the athletics will not be the only part of the fun. For all of them the trip itself—their first outside Kenya—will be a wonderful experience.

—(London Express Service)

TURPIN PLANS COMEBACK

London, July 14. Britain's Randolph Turpin, present champion lightweight title holder and former world European and British middleweight champion, will return to the ring as a light-heavyweight on September 14 at Harringway, his manager George Middleton announced today.

His children has not yet been named. Turpin lost his last fight on May 1, when he was defeated by a 10-round decision by the first round while

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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	21st July	21st August
"CANTON"	20th August	20th September
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"BOUDAN"	10th August	U.K.

Homewards

"COROMANDEL"	10th July	From
		Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore

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		for Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore

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		for Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore

Sails 21st July

"NELLOR"	due 4th Aug	from Japan
		for Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore

Sails 5th Aug

"NANKIN"	due 19th Aug	from Japan
		for Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore

Sails 20th Aug

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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"YOUNG SHIN"	On Berth	July 19
	Sails	July 21 for Pusan.

"REBEVERETT"	Arrives	July 23
	Sails	July 23 from Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

"LENEVERETT"	Arrives	July 28
	Sails	July 29 from Manila, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

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"STAR ARCTURUS"	Arrives	July 24
	Sails	July 25 from Japan, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

"THAI"	Arrives	Aug. 2
	Sails	Aug. 2 from Manila, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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view, two bedrooms each
with attached bath and closet,
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veranda. Kitchen with built-in
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Detailed servants quarters, garage
and lift services. For inspection
and particulars, please call 23809
during office hours.

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LATEST Westminister & Vox Ukes
now available. Also few sets re-
maining of Coronation Service (an
original 1915 disc at 2.00 each).
See Victor Road, Room 1, 2nd floor.
Tel. 30100.

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Write: BCM/952 (Inland).
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land.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that
an Interim Dividend of
£2. 0. 0. per share (nett,
after deduction of Hong
Kong Corporation Profits
Tax) has been declared in
respect of the year ending 31st
December, 1954 at the rate of
1/227/82d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be pay-
able on or after Monday, 9th
August at the Offices of
the Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF
SHARES of the Corporation
will be closed from Friday,
23rd July to Saturday, 7th
August, 1954 (both days
inclusive) during which
period no transfer of Shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
MICHAEL W. TURNER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1954.

To ADVERTISERS

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FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"MONKAY"	sailing July 18th
"MEKONG"	sailing Aug. 4th

WORLD CRUISE SHIP SHARES TUG'S NAME

A mission ship, a tug and two yachts will
share the name the Queen is to give to a new
round-the-world liner—Southern Cross.

The Bowler And The Cost Of Living

Pity the poor Belgians who
can no longer count their bowler
hats as part of their cost of
living.

Their Government has taken
the bowler off the official index
on the excuse that "it is out of
fashion" but the men of Bri-
tain can still wear what they
like, knowing that Whitehall
officials will count the cost
when working out the monthly
price index.

The experts keep in touch
with 1,000 shops to get the
prices of things that people wear.
They leave it to the shopkeeper
to decide which kind of clothing
is most popular among his
customers.

For men's headgear, the
choice is wide open. As far as
the experts are concerned it can
be "hat, wool, felt, or cap."

So the hatter in the City is
most likely to send in his
current price of bowlers—his
selling line. The latter
up North is more likely to quote
the prices of his caps.

There's freedom for you!

The most unusual feature of
the new liner, which is being
built for the Shaw Savill line,
will not be seen by the Queen
when she names the ship in
Belfast on August 17.

The single funnel, which is
to be aft, like that of a tanker,
will not be in place.

The design gives passengers
more clear recreation space.
The 1,200 passengers will share
43,000 square feet of deck
space.

On her four-times-a-year
round-the-world voyages, the
Southern Cross is to sail as a
"passenger only" ship.

The decision against carrying
cargo was made to avoid
delays in loading and unloading
at ports on the other side
of the world.

It was in a Shaw-Savill ship
—the Gothic—that the Queen
toured the Commonwealth.

West German Shipyards Stride Ahead

THE West Germans are now
building nearly as many
ships "for export" as for
themselves.

Four years ago the Germans
were building only 4.4 per cent
of world shipping. Today, their
production is more than 10 per
cent, and they are in second
place behind Britain as a ship-
building nation.

In five years, production has
jumped from 14,000 tons to
700,000 tons.

Eleven ships sold to foreign
purchasers from German yards
in March had a greater total
tonnage than the 19 which went
into service for the Germans
themselves.

The number of employees in
German yards is increasing at
the rate of 1,000 a month.

7,000 Priests & Nuns Executed During Spanish Civil War

Madrid, July 15.

Between 6,900 and 7,000 priests, nuns and
student-priests were executed in Republican Spain
during the civil war, according to the first official
reference book issued by the Catholic Church since
1936.

The figure generally accepted to the present
had been 7,287 but the reference book explains
that this is a little too high owing to some priests
having been included who were killed while acting
as chaplains in the front line or who died from
natural causes during the civil war.

The new reference book, issued by the Church
under the title "Guia de la Iglesia en Espana" (Guia
to the Church in Spain), records that Madrid was the
diocese where most clergy were shot. In Madrid, 349
members of the diocesan clergy were shot, in addition
to an unspecified number of priests belonging to orders
and some nuns.

The Tortosa diocese was
second with 297 diocesan clergy
killed and Valencia third with
284.

The number of nuns shot in
Republican Spain is given as
283.

The number of the diocesan
clergy is less now than before
the civil war, the book says.
There are today 21,907 secular
(non-order) priests in Spain as
against 29,002 in 1936, and
34,450 in 1920.

Priests belonging to orders
now total 7,448 as against 6,207
in 1936. Nuns have increased
considerably in numbers. There
are now 62,561 nuns compared
with 48,924 in 1936 and 44,135
in 1920.

More new priests are taking
orders, too. In 1953, 996 new
priests were ordained, as against
390 in 1945 and 595 in 1920.

The book records Spain as
being third in the number of
Catholic churches among the
nations of Europe. Italy is
given as having 85,986 churches,
France as having 43,866 and
Spain 41,303 churches.

Spain has, however, a con-
siderably smaller population
than either Italy or France.

"So we see that the Protestant
chapels are not meant to cater
for the present but to prepare
for future needs," which means
securing converts,"—China Mail
Special.

LONDON SHORT OF FIREMEN

London, July 15.

Fire appliances with insufficient
crews are being sent to out-
breaks in London, states a re-
port by the House of Commons
Select Committee on Estimates.
Other appliances are not manned
because of shortage of firemen.

The report recommends that
schemes should be considered to
combine two or more areas under
a joint authority and so economise
in headquarter staffs.

It also recommends that risk
categories, standards of cover
and fire service areas should be
reviewed. Reviews should
follow every five years and
should take account of fire-
fighting resources of Govern-
ment departments and private
businesses. Authorities should
be told of all new premises and
industrial processes with special
fire risks.

The estimated cost of the fire
services last year was nearly
£20 million, of which about
one-quarter was borne by the
Exchequer.

UNDER STRENGTH

The strength of the London
Fire Brigade is down to 2,119
although the authorised
establishment is 2,440. In
evidence, Mr H. M. Smith, Chief
Inspector of Fire Brigades, said
he was perturbed to see ap-
pliances turning out with
fewer than five men. The pre-
war average was between six
and eight.

"I feel that with the high
fire risk in London, fire ap-
pliances should not go to fires
undermanned. I could not
consider at the moment London
Fire Brigade 100 per cent
efficient."

The Committee considers that
the London Fire Brigade demon-
strates how a well-organised
brigade can, by efficient manage-
ment and continuous adoption of
new equipment, meet substan-
tially increased calls, even with-
in the frustrating limits imposed
by shortage of staff.

Every effort should be made
to reduce the heavy and in-
creasing annual expenditure on
the maintenance of the Fire
Service College at Wotton House,
near, Dorking, says the report.
The estimated cost last year was
£45,000. Sixty students were
accommodated and the current
cost was £24 2s a week for each.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



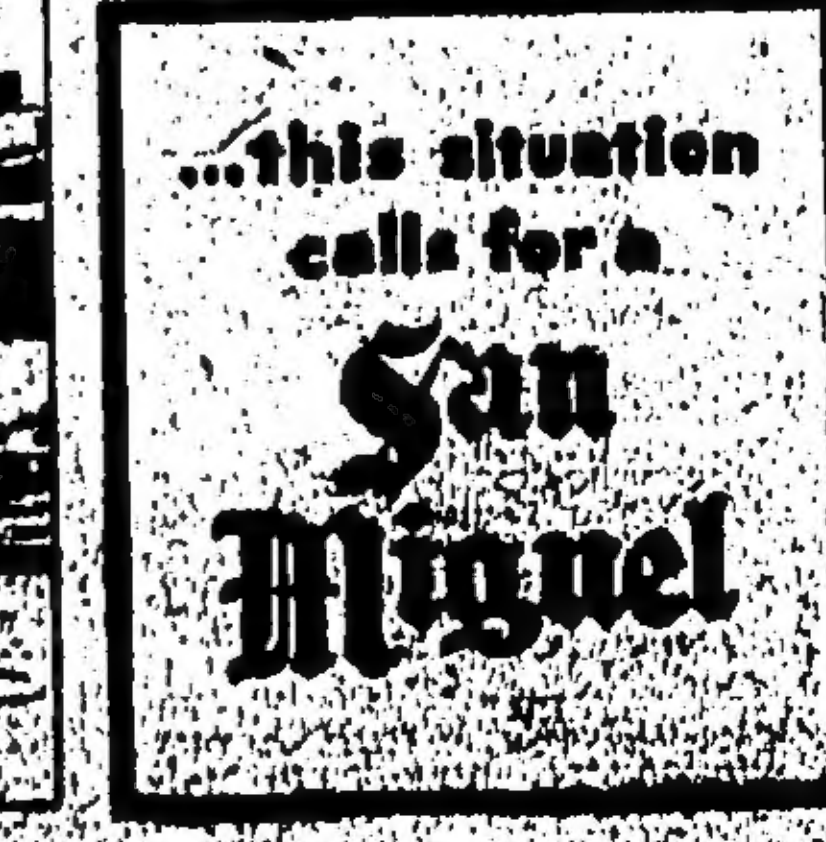
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Salute For Norman Wisdom



Like the ex-soldier he is, comedian Norman Wisdom knows how to give a smart butt salute, even when his "rifle" is a broom. Returning his salute at Pinewood film studios are—(from right)—Joan Rice, Thora Hird and Shirley Abicair, who are appearing with Norman in "One Good Turn"—his second film comedy—produced at Pinewood by the J. Arthur Rank Organisation.—Reuterphoto.

A GEOLOGIST BOASTED

'Would Drink Any Oil Found On The Arabian Peninsula'

Ahmadi, Kuwait, July 15.

The story of Kuwait's fabulous oil fortune is one which almost never began.

Soon after World War I, an eminent geologist made a survey in the Middle East for oil and other minerals, and declared his conviction that there was "not a drop of oil" to be found in Arabia.

"If anyone can trace oil anywhere on the Arabian peninsula," he challenged, "I will drink it."

The geologist—perhaps fortunately for him—is now dead. His error, possibly the biggest of the century, was rectified some 10 years later, and the very spot here in Kuwait, where he once stood pronouncing his verdict and challenge, today plays host to the world's biggest find of oil.

Known as Burgan, this oilfield occupies an area of 120 square miles. It comprises 132 wells working 24 hours a day 365 days a year which in less than ten years have sent Kuwait rocketing up to the front rank of the world's oil producing countries.

A new oilfield, covering some 30 square miles, is now being tapped by the Kuwait Oil Company, the sole concessionaire of an area of 6,500 square miles in Kuwait.

The real development of Kuwait's oil industry came at the close of World War II, even though the first spurt of "black gold" flowed in April 1938. Putting up derricks after derricks in the pathless desert as fast as they could, oilmen predicted a "brilliant oil future" for the little Sheikhdom of Kuwait.

Living The Future

In a few years, Kuwait was already living the future. First plans had anticipated the production of 30,000 barrels of oil a day—nine years ago. The current daily production rate is nearly 1,000,000 barrels. There are few things in Kuwait today, such as the country's area and population, which are all calculated in thousands. Almost everything else that matters—the production and export of oil, tanker tonnage, annual income and expenditure—is counted or reckoned in millions.

Kuwait had its big chance in June 1951, when Abadan closed down. At that time, Kuwait was producing at the rate of 375,000 barrels a day. To achieve a production level which could make up for Abadan's loss of 700,000 barrels a day seemed a formidable task. But it was accomplished, within less than three years. In March this year, Kuwait was producing at the rate of over a million barrels a day.

The Kuwait Oil Company is a joint Anglo-American enterprise, in which the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation are equal associates enjoying a 75-year concession of oil exploration in Kuwait.

The Company's main office is now established at Ahmadi, some 25 miles from Kuwait port, close to the Burgan oilfield. Surrounding the main office building, a series of housing estates and an industrial area have been built within the period of six years, keeping swift pace with the development of the industry.

Ahmadi Is Model Town

Ahmadi is now a model town, with many miles of tarmac roads, wireless and automatic telephone installations, water, drainage and purifying, and air conditioning systems.

In addition to houses and flats for some 800 British and American staff employed at Ahmadi, the model town is now expanding to provide housing for 7,000 native oil workers.

An entirely new town of 4,000 houses is being built for them by the Company. A Mosque for Muslim workers has already made its appearance, with its tall, graceful minaret making an odd contrast to surrounding oil tanks and occasional derricks.

An entirely new oil pier was also built by the Company at a cost of £15,000,000.

The pier, which is the biggest of its kind in the world, juts 4,140 feet into the sea east of Ahmadi, and meets another length of 3,892 feet at right angles, making a giant "T" formation of steel structure. It can load up to 12 tankers at the same time, at an average rate of 1,500 tons an hour. It has facilities to load as much as 4,000 tons an hour, but there are not many tankers which can receive oil at that speed.

Even though cigarettes cost 1/- for twenty and drinks are very cheap, Ahmadi is no paradise for its British and American residents.

Hugging the 30th parallel at the top corner of the Persian Gulf, Ahmadi experiences a wide range of temperatures. In the summer, shade temperatures go up to 120 degrees while sun temperatures of 180 degrees Fahrenheit are not unusual.

Temperature Extremes

Winter temperatures on the other hand often fall below 30 degrees.

In addition to these climatic extremes, Ahmadi suffers frequent visitations of desert sand storms, and fortunately not so frequent visitations of locust swarms.

To compensate for these inescapable discomforts of desert life, every house is air conditioned; so are public buildings like clubs, restaurants and a well-run Guest House where the Company's guests are provided with every modern comfort.

Clubs have swimming pools, there is plenty of sea bathing and there are organised sports activities. Two rival theatrical groups produce plays at regular intervals, and the formation of a musical society is contemplated.

Ahmadi also has its own shopping centre, market, a regular bus service area of town, and cinema shows several times a week.

At night, huge fires of burning waste gas from the oilwells, glowing in the distance, form a ring of permanent sunsets around the oil town. From the air, Ahmadi with its encircling trail of flame looks like a large jungle encampment with fires burning all round to keep wild beasts away.

Waste Gas Burned

The gas from oil produced in Kuwait which is burned here every day could keep a city like Birmingham supplied for one year.

A British firm last year mooted a scheme whereby waste gas from the Kuwait oilwells would be piped across the desert to the Mediterranean coast, and utilized for domestic and industrial use throughout the Middle East and even beyond.

The scheme has had to be abandoned because of the high costs involved. Although the gas itself is almost free, about £100,000,000 would probably have to be spent on pipes.

In addition, the constantly rising cost of pipeline royalties claimed by Arab countries along the route would also hinder the pipe-plan from becoming a paying proposition.

So the waste gas has to be burned after being separated from the crude oil at a number of de-gassing stations which whine day and night like a squadron of jets revving up at the same time.

Kuwait's oil production scale, which has been a phenomenal one for the last five years, has now begun to rise the woe.

But experts believe that it will continue to increase, on a less steep curve, to its peak in about three years' time.—China Mail Special.

THE CHINA MAIL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

HK UTILITIES BEST SINCE APRIL

Banks Reach A New High: Confident Market Waits For Geneva Decision

By A Special Correspondent

After another good week on the Hongkong Stock Exchange, utilities closed yesterday afternoon at about their highest levels since April. Earlier this week, Banks touched their highest point for many years—if not their highest point ever.

Generally the market feels optimistic about the chances of a Geneva settlement and Chinese newspaper headlines predicting an agreement on Indo-China by Monday had an encouraging effect on the market, yesterday.

Turnovers on the whole have been light this week. The trading pattern was roughly this: there are no anxious buyers at the moment because before placing their orders they would rather wait until next week when the Geneva outcome is known even if it does mean buying at higher prices. Sellers are naturally hopeful of a settlement and are also waiting until next week to get what they hope will be better prices for their stock.

The money supply in the Colony at the moment is fairly easy and brokers expect that if M. Mendes-France and his British and American partners make a deal with the Communists by Monday, this should set off a lively buying spree sending prices up.

The market has been sensitive to Geneva developments all the week but then most of the news has been fairly optimistic. Prices have risen fractionally to show an overall improvement on the week. Yesterday the market was slow to react to new speculations of a cease-fire but buyers raised their bids later in the morning call and share prices advanced over a wide range.

Banks fell back from their \$1,710 peak but are holding up well at \$1,700 and Unions are steady at \$865. In the Docks group, there has been a heartening improvement this week. In both Hongkong Wharves and Hongkong Docks.

Wharves reacted to the announcement yesterday that the Colony's trade in June was the highest monthly total this year and the buying quota showed an improvement of \$2 on the week. Docks were helped by market rumours of a land sale by the company and after buying bids opened at \$16.80 last week, closing rates yesterday were \$18.40.

LANDS STEADY

In the lands group, Hongkong Lands held steady, while Hotels continued to react to rumours that the company will either sell the Pedder Street plot or begin construction of the new hotel soon. Undoubtedly if there is any sale it will give the shares a considerably higher backing—this is what the speculators have their eye on. To the best of my knowledge the company is going on with its plans to build the hotel but I have not heard a starting date mentioned.

In Utilities, Trams have made a good gain over the last week, rising from \$18.60 ex-bonus issue to \$19.14 today. Needless to say the bonus issue resolution was approved yesterday and all shareholders registered in the company's books yesterday get the shares in the proportion of one for every two held.

Yauwattis are holding firm at \$140—still new issue rumours around and investors appear to be quite patient. As I told you recently a broker friend told me: "They're a sure thing. They've just got to make an issue."

Lights were reasonably active today and climbed to \$16, their best figure since April, but they didn't hold at that price and lost 10 cents before the end of the afternoon call.

BEST SINCE APRIL

Electricity at \$32 are at their best level since April. Turnover yesterday was 2,800. Cement with their excellent monthly output figures, were the pace-setters of the market yesterday and climbed 50 cents on a turnover of 7,500 shares to show an improvement of \$2 on the week.

Farms at \$25½ have risen steadily this week and the only explanation—brokers have for their performance—is the fact that they are yielding a healthy 9.4 per cent.

MARDENS: WHY?

In fact that whole market was buoyant today except for the Wheelock Marden group. Wheelocks edged down from \$7.20 to \$7.15. Mardens have held steady at \$7.35. Allied have put on seven and a half cents and Baileys and Yauwattis have been quickly upending all this week—why?

I don't pretend to know the answer but the market is disappointed for two reasons: (1) is the Allied Investments venture and (2) is the passing of the Wheelock interim dividend.

This week saw a new company on the share lists—Amoy Canning. Buyers' first bid was \$20 on Tuesday but although these bids have since been raised to \$20 no sellers have appeared. Obviously shareholders are waiting for the bids to find a level before offering.

GOOD RECORD

I hear the company has a good record and last year's profit was in the nature of \$3 million. Their distribution last year was not exciting—about three lakhs, amounting to about \$1 a share, but then they made a new issue on the basis of one new for every five held.

The company has a good market, I hear and I remember seeing their lined products at Home last year. Turnover last week: Thursday \$378,143, Friday, \$530,763, Monday, \$559,253, Tuesday \$427,020 and Wednesday, \$247,650.

And here is how share prices fared:

	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12
Banks	1065h	1710	1700	
Unions	862½	862½	865	
Wheelocks	7 7½	7 25	7 25	
Ch Prov	12 30	12 50	12 60	
HK Hotels	8 90	8 95	9 15	
HK Lands	18 40	18 20	18 10	
Trams	18 60	18 60	18 40	
Ch Light	12 50	12 70	12 90	
old	13 10	13 10	13 90	
Electric	31	31 25	32	
Telephones	26 00	26 00	27	
D. Farms	25	25 10	25 50	

TODAY'S SHARE PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$443,340. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
Unions	1065	1700	1 1/2 1700
East Asia	102		
INSURANCES			
Commerz	60 1/2	62 1/2	200 61 1/2
Underwriters	6 70		500 6 7 1/2
MILDEN			
Waterworks	10		
Asia Nat	102 1/2		
DOCKS			
K. Wharf	65		
Provident	12 1/2		
LAND, ETC.			
HK Hotel	20 50	21 10	1000 21 10
HK Land	18 40		
Wharves	11 80		
Tramway	2 02 1/2	2 10	
UTILITIES			
Star Ferry	12 1/2	12 50	100 12 50
Electric	31 1/2	32	100 32
C. Light	12 70	12 90	100 12 90
Electric	31 1/2	32	100 32
Nucleo Elec.	27 1/2	28	100 28
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	22 1/2	23	100 23
SPICES, ETC.			
Dairy	25 1/2	26	100 26
Waters	15 80		
Watson	10 10		
COTTONS			
Tanaka	7 30	7 40	
MISCANEA			
Yauwattis	140	140	
Allied	25 1/2	25 50	

Exchange Rates

Exchange rates in the local market (exchange rates) as follows: Gold (per 100) 15.70, Silver (per 100) 15.70, Hong Kong (per 100) 15.70, Shanghai (per 100) 15.70, Canton (per 100) 15.70, Hankow (per 100) 15.70, Tientsin (per 100) 15.70, Peking (per 100) 15.70, Harbin (per 100) 15.70, Manchuria (per 100) 15.70, Korea (per 100) 15.70, Japan (per 100) 15.70, India (per 100) 15.70, Ceylon (per 100) 15.70, Malaya (per 100) 15.70, Siam (per 100) 15.70, Burma (per 100) 15.70, Java (per 100) 15.70, Sumatra (per 100) 15.70, Celebes (per 100) 15.70, Moluccas (per 100) 15.70, Philippines (per 100) 15.70, Indonesia (per 100) 15.70, Malaysia (per 100) 15.70, Singapore (per 100) 15.70, Hong Kong (per 100) 15.70, Shanghai (per 100) 15.70, Canton (per 100) 15.70, Hankow (per 100) 15.70, Tientsin (per 100) 15.70, Peking (per 100) 15.70, Harbin (per 100) 15.70, Manchuria (per 100) 15.70, Korea (per 100) 15.70, Japan (per 100) 15.70, India (per 100) 15.70, Ceylon (per 100) 15.70, Malaya (per 100) 15.70, 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CHINA MAIL

Page 10

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954.

SHEAFFER'S
NEW
CLICKER
BALLPOINT
PEN
WITH
RUBY
SLIP
Available at
All Good Stores

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

End Of The Shift

THE shop was a woman's shop, small, intimate, all done in soft lights, pastel shades, and carpets of soft heavy pile that all footsteps became secrets.

Up the stairs from the ground floor of this shop near Piccadilly Circus one of its buyers walked — a trim, slim, middle-aged woman with a sharp mind and a quick eye.

From under the jacket protruded what the buyer instantly recognized as a woman's housecoat that had been on display in the shop a few minutes earlier.

"STOP HIM!" the buyer demanded, picking the English words carefully.

"Don't worry," the man said. He pushed the buyer aside and hurried down the stairs.

The buyer recovered her balance and followed. She reached the street door just in time to see the man walk into the arms of the shop's proprietor.

"Stop him!" she cried. The proprietor had.

The police were called. The man in the boiler-suit, whose name turned out to be William, was arrested.

AFTER MID-DAY
AT Bow Street, when William was charged with stealing the housecoat, he said to Mr. Burton Reece, the magistrate: "Well, this puts me in what you might call a dilemma. I was drunk, see."

"Not guilty," said the magistrate. "Evidence, please."

The buyer went into the witness-box and told her story. She was followed by the policeman who had arrested William.

"What sort of condition would you say I was in when you arrested me?" William asked the officer.

"You had been drinking," the policeman answered non-committally.

William went into the witness-box. "Listen," he began. "The day this happened, we'd finished shift-work at midday in the East End, and me mates and me went drinking there."

"I DON'T REMEMBER"
AT 3 o'clock these friends took me to a West End club, and they tell me I left there at 5 o'clock. I don't remember nothing.

"But I'll tell you this. Since then I've been to have a look at that shop I'm supposed to have stolen from."

"And it's not the sort of shop any chap in his right senses would go into. It's a women's shop — all underwear and things. I must have been drunk if I went in there."

"Putting the housecoat under your jacket, that was not the action of a drunken man," said the magistrate. "I'm satisfied about this."

"Anything known?" asked Mr. Reece. There was. Plenty.

There were 10 previous convictions against William. But since he had come out of prison last, in 1952, he had worked steadily to provide for his wife and two boys, and had made good headway in his job.

MAKING GOOD
HIS wife asked to speak now and said: "Please, sir, give him a chance. I promise he'll go straight now."

The magistrate turned to William. "What impresses me," he said, "is that you have tried to make good, and that isn't always easy with a bad record. I shall discharge you conditionally."

William and his wife left the court a little later, arm-in-arm. They were too engrossed with each other and their good fortune to notice, as they passed, the questioning glances of a group who had been concerned with the prosecution.

Bevanites Ask:
"Who Was The Blundering Ass?"

London, July 15.
Tribune weekly journal of the Left-wing Bevanite group, today demanded to know who was responsible for arranging Princess Margaret's three-day visit to review British forces in Germany.

Tribune said Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, was able to turn the whole affair "into something indistinguishable from a political demonstration."

Tribune said it must have been known weeks ago that critical discussions about the European Defence Community would be taking place in Paris throughout mid-July. Yet this moment was chosen to push the Royal family into politics.

Tribune demanded: "Who was the blundering ass who did it? Who gave the advice? Who fixed the date? and which of Her Majesty's Ministers gave his approval? or was the whole Cabinet responsible for the folly?"

"If Churchill wants to acclaim Adenauer as the greatest German statesman since Bismarck, let him. But let him have Princess Margaret out of it."

"For all we know, she may have wiser views of her own," — China Mail Special.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has recognized Monsieur Robert Vasson as Consul for Belgium, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

Wrote Threatening Letters
Given 2 Years' Gaol

Pleading guilty to three charges of uttering letters demanding money with menaces, Au Ying, 45, a carpenter, was sentenced to two years' gaol by Mr. Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

In mitigation, Au said he had been recently unemployed and was compelled to commit the offence to get money to support his family.

Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, said the accused had indulged in writing threatening letters to various firms in Kowloon and demanding sums varying from \$50 to \$2,000. In these letters, he threatened that the money was not forthcoming, the people of these firms would be treated with a knife and no mercy would be shown. Reports were made to the Police who eventually arrested the accused during a trip.

Au had no previous conviction.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the Director of Public Works to be Vice Chairman of the Hongkong Housing Authority. It was notified in the Government Gazette today.

Woman Poured Acid Over Man Who Jilted Her

3 Years For 'Horrible Crime'

Having been refused marriage by the man she had loved for seven years and who had actually promised to marry her, a woman, Yip Yuk-ching, 25, deliberately poured a quantity of sulphuric acid over him one morning and disfigured his face.

Pleading guilty to throwing corrosive acid before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning the young woman was sentenced to three years.

The Judge remarked that the accused might have committed the offence through jealousy but that did not excuse the premeditation of the crime which could only be described as a most horrible one.

The complainant, Cheuk Leung-kwai, appeared in Court with a face white as paper over his forehead and red patches all over his face.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, said the complainant had been very severely burned. He had burn marks over his face, neck, the upper limbs and over both thighs. He was still receiving treatment in the Hospital and would undergo a number of skin-graft operations. However, there was no doubt he would be permanently disfigured.

HE PROPOSED
The accused, when arrested, told the Police in a statement that she had been in love with the complainant for seven years. Last year, he proposed to marry her. However, he broke his promise later and wanted to marry another girl because the accused was too weak.

She said he had tried to explain to complainant but he would not listen to her. He also indicated that the other girl would kill herself if he did not marry her.

Knowing that complainant wanted her to die, the accused continued in her statement, she decided to take revenge and in February, she bought a quantity of acid and poured it over him while he was asleep. "He was really unfaithful to me. I threw acid on him and wanted to spoil his looks," she said.

Mr Blair-Kerr said accused had certainly achieved her purpose.

TAKEN ADVANTAGE
In mitigation, Mr Patrick Yu (instructed by Mr F. W. Ko, of Messrs Lau, Chan and Ko), who represented the accused, reiterated what accused had told the Police, and said complainant had accused him of being very intimate to each other. The complainant, he said, had probably taken advantage of her and then decided not to marry her.

Mr Yu asked the Court, in passing sentence, to take into consideration the accused's age. The seven best years of her life had been lost as a result.

Examination Of HK Liquor Licensing

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed a committee to examine the present system of liquor licensing in the Colony.

The following is the membership: The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. W. Lo, the Hon. Kowloon, Mr. D. Black, the Commissioner of Police or his deputy.

The terms of reference of the committee are to consider and make recommendations to Government for the amendment of the procedure, conditions and fees laid down in the Distinctive Commodities Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder in regard to the licensing of public houses, hotels and restaurants for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Guilty Of Fraudulent Conversion
Tsang Tong, 28-year-old gangster of the Urban Service Department, convicted of fraudulent conversion, was cautioned and bound over in the sum of \$50 for one year by Mr Lawrence Leong at Central this morning.

Out of the 27 bags of cement entrusted to him by Health Inspector Tam Pong-kwan for the purpose of building a new lavatory at Tin Hau Temple Road, the defendant was alleged to have fraudulently converted one bag of the cement valued at \$10 to his own use on July 12.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I don't see why you work so hard, Uncle Henry! Dad says the government gives all the money he pays in taxes to farmers!"

Court Hearing Adjourned After Man's Sudden Death

The sudden death "in strange circumstances" this morning of a principal affiant in a legal dispute over the Ma On Shan iron mines resulted in an adjournment of a Court hearing.

The Mutual Trust Co. of Holland House, otherwise known as the Mutual Trading Co., and two of its partners, Yue Wing-kam and Wong Cho-Choy, defendants in an action brought by the South China Iron Smelters Ltd. of 7 Queen's Road Central, were to apply to Mr Justice Reynolds in the Supreme Court this morning for the action to be set aside or otherwise stayed.

However, when the Court assembled, Mr Brook Bernachi (instructed by Mr P. D. d'Almada Remedios), Counsel for the defendants, announced that Mr Fan Tin-yu, alias T. R. Fan, merchant, and a Director of the plaintiff firm, who was his principal affiant was found dead at home this morning.

Mr V. J. D'Alton, who with Miss B. K. Scarle, instructed by Mr P. A. L. Vint, appeared for the plaintiffs, raised no objection to Mr Bernachi's requests but asked for leave to file affidavits in reply if necessary.

Mr Justice Reynolds adjourned hearing of the Defence application to set aside the action till July 23 at 10 a.m. and gave leave to both Mr Bernachi and Mr D'Alton to file further affidavits if necessary and liberty to apply.

The action which the defendants want set aside is a claim by the South China Iron Smelters for a declaration that several agreements between them and the defendants regarding the leasing and operating of the Ma On Shan Mining Lot No. 2 were terminated and were null and void; for an account from the defendants of monies in respect of the mine; and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further trespassing on the mining lot.

5 Years' Gaol For Village Nuisance
A young villager, who set fire to a heap of straw and stole money from huts as the villagers tried to put out the fire, was sentenced to five years' gaol by Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The accused, Wong Sheung-choi, 26, faced four charges of setting fire to straw and two of larceny in a dwelling. He had three previous convictions for larceny and had been sentenced to a total of 18 months in prison.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, told the Court Wong had indulged in a rather mean course of conduct in the villages in the New Territories and had been treated as a nuisance by his fellow villagers.

Towards the end of May, the accused went around in the village setting fires to heaps of straw and after he had got every one on the run to extinguish the fires, he broke into huts and stole cash and valuables.

He was caught on May 27, while taking \$218 from a drawer in a hut. The total damage to the straw amounted to \$850 and the property he had stolen was valued at about \$400.

In mitigation, accused said his mother had been sick and he was unable to raise money for her medical expenses.

Dulles Tells ANZUS Partners About Paris Talks

Progress Towards SEATO

Washington, July 16.
The Anzus Powers and Britain today continued with plans for a Southeast Asian defence organisation on the basis of the cordial three-Power discussions in Paris on Indo-China.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, appeared well pleased on his return to Washington with the results of his talks with British and French leaders about a common policy in negotiations for an Indo-China cease-fire.

Mr Dulles lost no time in making arrangements to inform America's Anzus partners — Australia and New Zealand — of the results of the Paris talks.

With France's reported assurance that there would be no "sell-out" in Indo-China the United States and its allies pushed ahead with military aspects of the projected SEATO pact.

It was learned authoritatively that this side of the talks had been marking time to some extent pending the outcome of the Geneva negotiations on Indo-China. The United States and its allies had felt it was useless planning military strategy for Southeast Asia when it was not known how much—if any—of Indo-China would be left to encompass in the pact after Geneva.

The prospects of France's reaching an agreement with the Communists on equitable terms were now considered good. Mr Dulles was reported to have a shrewd idea following his talks with France's Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, just where the line of demarcation would be in case of a cease-fire.

U.S. EXPECTATIONS
If France held to the position outlined to Mr Dulles by M. Mendes-France, the United States would guarantee this line and expected the wholehearted backing of Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand, informed sources said.

These sources said that in return for the United States concessions to Britain and France in re-entering the Geneva conference at a Ministerial level, the United States would expect:

1. Britain and France to give the Communists a warning in the terms of the SEATO pact that further attempts at aggressive expansion would bring dire results; and

2. Britain would agree to the United States broadening the scope of the current SEATO talks in Washington to a multi-lateral basis which could lead to participation by Asian nations.

Hitherto Britain had set her face against a definitive course towards this objective until the results of the Geneva negotiations were known.

It was understood that if the Indo-China states of Laos and Cambodia declined to sign the terms of the Southeast Asia pact, the Yugoslav Embassy Building and the residences of Yugoslavs are under constant police surveillance while in the immediate vicinity stand their cars from which they control the movement of every Yugoslav representative," Tanjug said.

"Very often three cars follow each Yugoslav Embassy car. The security police agents behave arrogantly, hurling abuse and offences at the Yugoslav representatives, who are in danger of crashing with their cars when driving in town."

JEOP DASH
Last night the Yugoslav diplomatic representatives had dinner with the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade. On their way back, the Yugoslav Embassy car, in which the Swedish diplomat was also driving, was followed by Rumanian police, whose car chased the Yugoslav car. Owing to this, a jeep passing by was forced on to the pavement when it struck a tree.

"The Swedish diplomat was horrified at these acts of the Rumanian police," Tanjug added. "The Yugoslav representatives are in danger of crashing with their cars when driving in town."

Full diplomatic relations between Rumania and Yugoslavia were broken off in 1948, when Yugoslavia left the Cominform. The countries are represented by Charges d'Affaires in the respective capitals.

The Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade, Mr. Drago Vukobratovic, said this morning that he had relations with Rumanian officials by proposing the name of an ambassador to Belgrade.

Radio Hongkong
6 Time Signal and Programme Summary 6.30, "Morning School" by Anthony Duckworth, No. 5; 7.00, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 7.15, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 7.30, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 7.45, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 8.00, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 8.15, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 8.30, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 8.45, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 9.00, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 9.15, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 9.30, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 9.45, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 10.00, "The Secret of the World" by J. R. F. (Recorded); 10.15, "Mello (Piano) with string accompaniment" by J. R. F. 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